WASHINGTON.

'Our Country-always right-but, right or wrong our Country."

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1838.

OFFICE ON E STREET, IN THE SQUARE IMMEDIATELY WEST OF THE BURNT POST OFFICE.

DR. T. D. JONES. Editor Protempore.

TO NATIVE AMERICANS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY: Fellow-Citizens: I am directed, by the President and Council of the Native American Association of the United States at Washington City, to invite you to form in the different counties and cities of the several States, auxiliary Native Associations to be united with us in this cause.

I am also instructed to call your attention to the neces sity of authorizing a committee of such of those societies as may be formed, to prepare, in your name, memorials to Congress; to be presented at the early part of the en-suing session, praying for a repeal of the laws of natural-

Your fellow-countryman, HENRY J. BRENT, Corresponding Sec'ry, of the Native Am. Association of the U. S., Wash. City

OUR CAUSE.

The Native American cause is spreading throughout the country. From every section we hear that it is gaining friends, and that the Natives every where are beginning to inquire into the principles upon which the Native American party rests its claims to the consideration and confidence of all who love their country for their country's sake.

We do not wish to force our cause upon any one; all we ask of an enlightened people is to examine it and judge whether it has not its foundation in the purest patriotism, and whether it does not contemplate the adoption of measures essential to the perpetuity of our re-

Nor do we desire to create a party merely for the sake Government. This is our object.

or our institutions, and whose only inducement to come prove their conduct generous and disinterested? It is from the just penalties of violated law, and the greater pers, as it was with the brave and gallant exiles or emi den which their indolence and vice impose.

serve the description of beings that crowd the decks of history has enshrined them in glory, and their names almost every vessel that enters our ports from foreign live in the memory of those they helped to save. Now people, whether such persons can properly appreciate the rights of citizenship appertaining to a republican government, so different from that from which they come; and whether by extending to them these inestimable privileges we do not incur the imminent hazard of having them perverted to our utter ruin. We think there cannot be a doubt on this subject, and therefore it should. and we sincerely hope it will, alarm the fears and excite the jealousies of every one who really loves his country and cherishes a just regard for posterity.

We know that the sympathies of our countrymen are deeply enlisted for the oppressed of other countries, and we would not, if we could, have it otherwise. But a Patriot must indeed be degraded, if it is thus to be con surely we have sufficiently indulged this amiable and humane sensibility, in having afforded them protection and an asylum in our country from the oppression and misery of their own. They have enjoyed some privileges hitherto which it would not be wise longer to grant; and if they are deprived of these privileges in future, what right have they to complain! What claim have they upon us? Will the European send us word not to alter our Naturalization Laws, because he intends to emigrate and wants the benefit of them?-or will his naturalized friend here, contend for extending these privileges to his yet absent countrymen through all time to come?

his naturalized friend for him, the right of suffrage, or, even, of citizenship?-rights by which they may in time, and that without a change, at no very distant day it is to be feared, entirely destroy or alter the glorious system of government we have inherited from our ancestors, and which was purchased at the price of their blood.

country-by their appreciation of the blessings of civil triotic. If such be patriotism, then who would not join and religious liberty-by their desire to perpetuate to their ranks? Let us step into our public offices, and with their children and their children's children our institutions as we received them from our ancestors, unimpaired, undesecrated by foreign taint,-to aid us in the holy cause of maintaining our birthrights and rescuing our country from foreign control. Let us, in view of our danger, look to her interests, happiness and prosperity, without risk or trouble, the results of our labor and instiand unite our efforts to obtain a repeal of the laws of tutions, be patriotism, then the glowing names of our naturalization. The right to expound, administer, make and modify our Constitution, laws and government, must be in our hands, in our own way, to the total exclu sion of all extraneous interference-to place them beyoud the reach of foreign influence.

The Congress which shall do this, will rival that of '76, for immortal patriotism. Let the Repealing Act be ing the subject emphatically to their attention, may perstamped with the indelible seal of esto per setua, as an admonition to all future legislators-making him as a traitor, who attempts to strike down this shield intended to protect and transmit, to after ages, the blessings of American freedom.

FOREIGNERS IN O FICE.

We invite the serious attention of friend and foe to the important point of our doctrines, which asserts the injustice and inexpediency of making no difference between the native and foreigner in the distribution of public offices. For the purpose of placing this feature of our creed in a strong light, left us suppose that a naturalized citizen has been raised to some respectable and lucrative post, and thereby through intrigue or by influence, has been enabled to obtain a public employment for his son. Scarcely has that son become warm in his seat, ere the appointing authority deems it proper to oust him and insert a fellow countryman of the parent in his stead. We ask if, under such circumstances, the father would not exclaim against the injustice of the removal, and assert the superiority of the native over the alien, in his claims upon the favor of the Government? So, long as that naturalized citizen enjoys the crumbs from the political table and his children are sharers in his good fortune, we hear him condemning our theory about appointment to office, and accusing us of sinister and venal motives in our opposition to strangers. But when once the unjust policy of the Government has affected them through their families, none will be more discontented or clamorous than these very men, who, whilst yet they are untouched.

oms, since it is clear, that every foreigner who is rewarded at the expense of a native, is so much in the way of their children and relatives, when natives of the land. As to themselves, these foreign incumbents ought to have been aware, ere this, that no blow is aimed at them, nor any intention on our part to oust them from their posts, and being thus safe and secure themselves, it ought to be their duty and study to do nothing which will injure or affect the present or future rights of the children who may be born to them after their arrival in this country If, however, they will persist in provoking and exasperating the natives by falsehood, taunts and insults, they nust not be surprised if we be urged to extremes, and exert our strength for the punishment of them and their children. As yet we are willing to forbear and be moderate and conciliating; but we tell our enemies, in or out of office, that there is a point beyond which forout of office, that there is a point beyond which for-brarance becomes weakness, and a Rubicon to be passed as in the days of Cæsar.

small quantities is made to drop from an orifice on a heat-ed plate, which rests upon a stratum of mercury about three inches and a half thick, which is heated up to

ARE THE EMIGRANTS OF THIS CENTURY ENTITLED TO THE NAME OF PATRIOTS?

We hear our opponents, in this endeavor of ours to rrest the downward tendency of things, repeatedly urging upon the public the claims which they, as foreign ers, have upon us, in consequence of their being fugitives from oppression, and exiled patriots.

Upon this, we would simply ask, what are the facts in the case at issue? Is it the fact, as is averred, that aliens come to our shores through the generous and disinterested views and suggestions of a love of liberty and hatred of oppression? Are we in suffering and in danger, and involved in an unequal conflict with some strong and hostile kingdom, so that the foreigner is cer of party or the transient advantages of place and power, tain of finding peril and hardship by abandoning his own as is often the case in the ordinary political divisions of peaceful home and the graves of his fathers? If, indeed the country; but that every one who has a hand in the the case were thus, then might the sacred name of Patriot affairs of government, may be an American in heart and be given to the emigrant; but is it just or proper to desefeelings as well as in professions—united by the strong crate the sublime title, by conferring it at random upon tie of nativity and nationality-loving their country as men, who know that in this western world a safe asy much for giving them birth as for her excellent form of lum awaits them, where peace and prosperity march on hand in hand, and liberty is as free and common as the We believe that our Government is endangered by the air we breathe? Where is the sacrifice that makes them great and increasing influx of hordes of foreigners good claimants for the privileges of patriotism? Where amongst us, most of whom know nothing of our people the troubles and dangers to be met, which alone can to our shores is, in some cases, gain, in others to flee not now with these hordes of exported refugees and paunumber perhaps are sent here and quartered upon us in grants of revolutionary times. Then the high-born, the the most wretched and destitute condition, by the au- rich, the powerful and honored, sacrificed all the sweets thorities of their own country, to relieve it from the bur- of home and the smiles of the great, for the rough fare and desperate combat in the New World. To such we This is known to all who have had opportunity to ob- have given the dignity of Patriots, and for their reward countries. We submit it then to a candid and reflecting the emigrant flees from a land where he is suspected, and, perchance, ill treated, to a country where no such toils and dangers are to be incurred. No self-devotion on the shrine of liberty is exacted—no elevation of soul, or intrepedity of spirit is demanded as a probation, before citizenship and its blessings are conferred. They are told in their own country that we are proverbially kind to the stranger-that our offices, our soil, our houses are opened wide and speedily for their benefit; and where is the patriotism in their coming to our strand, and plucking the fruits of our own toils and enterprize, for the nourishment and cultivation of which they themselves have done nothing? The hitherto sublime and enviable title of ferred at random on the vile, the venal and the vulgar, who make no sacrifice, display no love for freedom practice no generous self-devotion, in leaving penury and disgrace at home, to intrude upon our patrimony and share the prosperity in which they had no interest or concern. We flatter ourselves that the American community is too well informed, and respects too much its ductive of great advantage to the people, particularly in own dignity and judgment, to be duped by this ridiculous claim laid to the name of patriot by these modern emigrants and imported felons. It can scarce have any other effect than to provoke the smile of contempt and scorn on the lips of every reasonable man; and we would advise On what ground does the foreigner demand of us, or our silly opponents to abandon their presumptuous ambition and nonsensical assertions.

Let us but gaze around us in this city, and examining the superintendents and laborers on our public works, find who are these pretenders to patriotism. Poor, obscure, and despised at home, behold them now insolently arrogant, well fed, well paid, well clothed and well housed; We call upon all Native Americans, by their love of and then tell us how came these people to be called paforeign faces meeting the eye, and strange and uncout! language ringing in our ears, and discover what right these pampered strangers have to rejoice in the name and emoluments of a patriot! If to leave an obscure and needy position in the social scale at home, and reap, revolutionary sires are overshadowed, and the exported paupers of the 19th century are more to be honored and revered than the great and good men of '76.

We stop here in our remarks, merely asking our readers, if they deem such men as now taunt and insult the Native, deserving of the name of Patriots; and commendhaps continue the consideration of the point at some early opportunity.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the House the subject of the late fatal duel between tral ground until the moment for expedient amalgamation Mr. Cilley and Mr. Graves, has been on the carpet. The is ascertained? If politicians of either side think of madiscussion as yet has been preliminary, being confined to king us adjuncts to their purposes, they will be mistaken. a point of order as to whether the report of the committee appointed for the purpose of collecting evidence, should be printed for the use of the members. A postponement the laws of Naturalization, and will not be accessory to for a week or so was also moved, but has not yet been decided upon. The report is a long and voluminous out the principles of our Constitution. one, and the testimony very interesting. The point upon which opinions vary, is whether the majority of the Select Committee exceeded their powers in reporting a resolution for the expulsion of the surviving principal and the seconds, Messrs. Wise and Jones. Upon this we may expect much warm and acrimonious debate, but it is to be ped that no more duels will grow out of its discussion. In the Senate, Mr. PRESTON has brought forward his ong expected motion for annexing Texas to the Union, and has displayed his wonted fervor and eloquence in recommending it to the favorable notice of the Senate. He has moved to lay it on the table, for the purpose of allowing Mr. WALKER, of Mississippi, to express his views in relation thereto. It is an important question, and will illicit great talents of statesmanship and oratory on both sides. The times are dull, however, in the upper House, the Honorable Senators taking breath and resting on their oars, after the grand tournament on the Sub-Treasury.

abuse and slander us and our Association.

Contracted as most of them appear to be in their views and conclusions, and blinded by the excess of their passion and prejudices, they thus in fact injure most vitally married. When a lady is not engaged, be wears a hoop the future prospects of their own families, by sustaining the absurd and unnatural position, that in the division of the absurd and unnatural position, that in the division of public smployments, no distinction is to be made between

The mode of generating steam for propelling the ship columbia, appears to be precisely on Mr. Tippett's principle, when the time comes round, the children of those foreigners, when native born, will reap the advantages which will accrue, in case of our triumph, to us and our descendants. It would seem, to judge by the conduct of our opponents, that the natural principle of philoprogenitiveness is deadened or inert in their bords. The mode of generating steam for propelling the ship criminals oppresses us with taxes for their support, demoralizes society, and constantly interrupts the peace of our citizens; and that the time required by our naturalization laws, during which allies operated by our naturalization laws, during which allies shall have been residents within the United States, before they are entitled to the full privilement of the production of the splendid allies shall have been residents within the United States, before they are entitled to the full privilement of the production of the splendid allies shall have been residents within the United States, before they are entitled to the full privilement of the production of the splendid allies shall have been residents within the United States, before they are entitled to the full privilement of the production of the splendid allies and an arrangement for the production of the splendid appears of the surface of a heated an arrangement for the production of the splendid and constantly interrupts the peace of our citizens; and that the time for the production of the splendid an arrangement for the production of appears to be free from the danger and hazard attendant liberties, understand our Government, exercise upon the use of the boiler.

> Mr. T. does not claim the discovery, but ascribes it to a friend who was never able during his lifetime to produce the conviction of its practicability.

The New York Evening Star, says: The great steam ship Columbia had come round from ondon to Liverpool, and was to sail in April. She is to

the temperature of three or four hundred degrees, by means of a fire underneath. The rest of the engine is similar to the common low pressure engines, except that the cold water eistern is kept cool by means of cold salt and, also, that some law may be enacted by which water running through it. It is originally filled with fresh water, so that the evil of using salt water for condensation is avoided. The fuel burnt is coke and stone

The machinery occupies but very little room. It is said to be difficult to keep the joints of the vessel containing the mercury right, and the funes of it are injurious to the men. It is proposed hereafter to substitute for mercury Newton's fusible metal, which melts at 200 degrees, and is not volatile.

Since noting the above, we see it stated in the Frederick Times, that the 'City of Kingston,' a schooner rigged steamboat of 325 tons, now in Baltimore, is the first of the kind that ever crossed the Atlantic.

We learn from the New York Correspondent of the Intelligencer, that the good citizens of Gotham are in state of fever heat excitement on account of the arrival of the two sea monsters-the Sirius, from Cork, April 4th, and the Great Western, from Bristol, 8th Aprilafter a passage of fifteen days. They both reached New York, April 23d. The Sirius brings about 50 passengers. The Great Western was aground off the Hook, but is no doubt in dock before this. We may expect, before long, another steamer from Liverpool, the Columbia.

This experiment—experiment no longer—will form an epoch in Atlantic navigation, and will work great and lasting changes in commerce.

"The Animal Magnetizer and Sleet Storm," which have been transferred to our columns from that able and valuable periodical, the Southern Literary Messenger, are the productions of Mr. Henry J. Brent, our predecessor. whose pen we are also indebted for the "Glances al Congress," which have been published in the Native American, and a continuance of which is ardently to be

We should be glad to gratify our friends by inserting thing about, and which we do not feel at liberty to meddle

cution of the arduous duties which have devolved on him as Mayor, has given general satisfaction and been prothe judicious arrangements made by him for the future management of the monetary concerns of the Corporation.

MAYOR'S OFFICE. WASHINGTON, APRIL 23, 1838.

and Board of Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: It was my intention to have made amunication to the Council this day, on the affairs of communication to the Council this day, on the affairs of the Corporation generally, but for the want of some statements, which could not be prepared in time, I have not been able to present it, and am compelled, therefore, to defer it to a later day. I intended, at the same time, to state to the Councils, for the information of my fellow citizens, that it is not my intention to be a candidate for re-election; but, as I think a further delay in the public expression of that determination would be improper, I use the present occasion to make it.

Respectfully, &c. Respectfully, &c.

PETER FORCE.

We are happy to see that the great city of the empire State is alive to her interests and those of the country, as evinced by her noble move on the all-important subject of "citizenizing" -our patriot making process. This fac tory must go down: the raw materials are of the very worst quality; some in the dirt, some damaged, and some actually condemned.

The following memorial, signed by several thousand respectable and well known citizens of New York, was presented to Congress by the Hon. D. Hoffman on Monday week last: and yet, strange to say, there is not a paper in the District, as far as we have seen, that has noticed it as in the proceedings of the day. The question naturally arises-Why is this? Are both parties afraid of the subject, and therefore keep it out of public view by wilful omission? Or is it that both design to take neu We have commenced a plan for the exclusive benefit of our country and our native countrymen, in the repeal of any other, except it embody the pledge specially to carry

NEW YORK-FOREIGN PAUPERS.

MEMORIAL of citizens of the City of New York, praying for the passage of a law altering the Naturalization law of the United States, and regulating foreign paupers.

Government and our liberties; that, by the existing means of obtaining naturalization papers, grievous frauds are practised upon our laws; that the introduction of vast numbers of paupers and April 28—3t.

Stettinius, he holding such note, for which no consideration has ever been received by me, and for the payment of which I am not legally responsible.

April 28—3t.

P. C. DUNLOP.

the rights of suffrage with safety to our institu-tions, or to be appointed to offices of authority

Your petitioners, therefore, most earnestly and the United States may be so amended as that all foreigners who shall not have declared their inrespectfully pray that the naturalization laws of London to Liverpool, and was to sail in April. She is to take no passengers this time; is propelled by Howard's patent vapor engines of 120 horse power, and carries 50 days' fuel at the same immersion, with as much ease as crdinary steam ships do 12 days. [Of the certainty of her making a safe and speedy, perhaps the speediest, transit ever accomplished across the Atlantic, there are more guarantees than ever entered into any v. ssel that floats.] Her rate is computed at 11 miles the hour. The following is the description of her machinery:

"This steamer differs from all others in having literally no boiler; she has steam generators, in which water in not even then, if it can be proved that they have native citizen. And, further, your petitioners all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

pray that the power to grant certificates of naturalization may be confined by Congress, to the surpray that the power to grant certificates of natupaupers and felons may be prevented from being brought to our shores to become a burden upor our citizens, to violate our laws, aad endanger our rights, and the purity and permanency of our

institutions. And, as in duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray.

Our countryman, Mr. Porter, has been in Washingto for some time, but is seldom seen in the streets. A few days ago he appeared at the Capitol as large as life. As a great man he attracted considerable attention, and really seemed to astonish the folks about here. He has performed on the stage on several occasions, and certainly

acted his part conspicuously. We understand he was born of low parents, but he ha attained a high standing in the world.

He is, we believe, seven feet nine or ten inches high, and not quite twenty-two years of age. We have no acquaintance with him, but he seems to be mild and gentle-Whatever opinion may be formed of him, he cannot be looked upon as trifling; and we think he would not feel belittled, contrasted with the native of Verviers, spoken of below. Mr. Porter, in reply to querists, attributed his growth to the rich soil of his own dear Kentucky Without jesting, he comes up to our notion of an Anakim more fully than any other human being we ever saw.

We hope the Belgian authorities will not send their giants over amongst us, for we are already sufficiently annoyed with foreign small fry.

A GIANT WORTH LOOKING AT .- A Belgian journa contains a curious account of a giant, who, having made his fortune by exhibiting himself in various countries, has lately retired to his native town, Verviers, near Liege. Although of truly colossal magnitude, with thighs as large as the bodies of ordinary sized men, and a thumb which a boy twelve years old cannot grasp, he is symmetheir communications, when we can with propriety do so, but we must decline publishing that from "Querist," as it appears to be rather too personal, and charges partiality against an individual, in relation to facts, we know no appears to be rather too personal and charges partiality on most subjects with good sense. As no room was high enough to contain him, he has been obliged to have one enough to contain him, he has been obliged to have one against an individual, in relation to facts, we know nothing about, and which we do not feel at liberty to meddle with—other more appropriate channels being open through which the information sought for may be obtained.

We see, with sincere regret, by the following communication to the two Boards of the Corporation, that our excellent and respectable fellow citizen, Peter Force, declines a re-election as Mayor of this city.

We embrace the occasion to say that, so far as has come to our knowledge, Mr. Force's course in the execution of the arduous duties which have devolved on him

> The "CALLIOPEAN DEBATING SOCIETY" will mee in the second story of J. Fill's Academy, on 4½ street, on Wednesday Evening, at half past 7 o'clock. Subject for debate—"Is a political party spirit dangerous to the permanency of a Republican "overnment."
>
> The public are respectfully invited to attend.
>
> By order: W. H. BAYNE, Secry.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

WASHINGTON.

For the Benefit of Miss GANNON, and last night of the engagement of Mr. Porter and Major Stevens and Miss Gannon.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, will be repeated by particular request, the admired Drama GULLIVER IN LILLIPUT. In the course of the Piece.

Grand Procession of the Lilliputian Army! With a Bombardment from the Forts of Lilliput!!

To be followed by the favorite Farce of SPOILED CHILD.

After which Mr. E B. CLEMENS, will sing the comi negio extravaganza o "SETTIN ON A RAIL."

After which the laughable Burletta of BOMBASTES FURIOSO. King Artaxomines, -Bombastes, -- Mr. Porter.

Fusbos, usbos, With songs of "Hope teld a flattering tale," and "My lodging is Maiden Lane."
Distaffina, (with a song.) - Mrs. Groves.

6G- Mr. WARD, Manager, has much pleasure in announcing an engagement, for three nights, with the distinguished Americau Comedian Mr. HACKETT—who will make his first appearance on Monday evening. as

Col. Wildfire in the Kentuckian.

and Mons. MORBLEU in Mons. Tonson.

Art Doors open at 7 1-2 o'clock, Performance to co

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, native American citizens and others,

Respectfully represents:

That the great and rapidly increasing influx of foreigners into this country, the character and condition of a large proportion of such, and the indiscriminate freedom with which, by the present laws of the United States, they are allowed to exercise the elective franchise, are, in our Government and our liberties; that, by the series of the Public—I caution the multiple of the purchase money in estable title, and interest vested in the subscriber reserves the right to resell the property at the indiscriminate freedom with which, by the present laws of the United States, they are allowed to exercise the elective franchise, are, in our opinion, evils which wrongfully deprive us of our native rights, and fearfully tend to the destruction of our flow of the purchase money in estable title, and interest vested in the trustee, believed to be undoubted. HeNRY NAYLOR, Trustee.

April 28.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, and the subscriber will offer for search will offer for search and all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood and all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood and all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood and all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood and the desired at the colonian curvivalled, for the prevention, relief, and curve of a care of 22 years standing.

That the great and rapidly increasing influx of foreigners into this country, the character and representative the purchase money in deed will within five days, the subscriber reserves the right to resell the property at th

TO THE PUBLIC.—I caution the public from re ceiving any note signed by me in favor of Samuel Stettinius, he holding such note, for which no considera-

In consequence of this engagement and the heavy pre-parations necessarily attendant upon such a splendid pro-duction, added to other circumstances, Mr. Ward is in-duced to relinquish the idea of fitting up the Theatre for Fancy and May Balls, and deems it necessary to give this early information to the Washington Public.

tention to become citizens of the United States prior to the time at which such alteration or amendment of said laws shall be made, and all foreigners who shall arrive in this country thereafter, shall be required to have been residents in the United States twenty-one years before they shall be catilited to the sinks of earliest of called the control of Scroll Rockers, High and Low Scroll, Nursery and Fancy Cane and Rush-seat Parlour Chairs, Cop.al Varnish, Japan and extra Varnish Brushes; which, logether with their assortment of Scroll Rockers, High and Low Scroll, Nursery and Fancy Cane and Rush-seat Parlour Chairs, Cop.al Varnish, Japan and extra Varnish Brushes; which, logether with their assortment of Scroll Rockers, High and Low Scroll, Nursery and Fancy Cane and Rush-seat Parlour Chairs, Cop.al Varnish, Japan and extra Varnish Brushes; which, logether with their assortment of Fancy Cane and Rush-seat Parlour Chairs, Cop.al Varnish, Japan and extra Varnish Brushes; which, logether with their assortment of Fancy Cane and Rush-seat Parlour Chairs, Cop.al Varnish, Japan and extra Varnish Brushes; which, logether with their assortment of Fancy Cane and Rush-seat Parlour Chairs, Cop.al Varnish, Japan and extra Varnish Brushes; which, logether with their assortment of Fancy Cane and Rush-seat Parlour Chairs, Cop.al Varnish, Japan and extra Varnish Brushes; which, logether with their assortment of Fancy Cane and Rush-seat Parlour Chairs, Cop.al Varnish, Japan and extra Varnish Brushes; which, logether with their establishment on Pennsylvania Avenue, near the Rush-seat Parlour Chairs, Cop.al Varnish, Japan and extra Varnish Brushes; which, logether with their establishment on Pennsylvania Avenue, near the Rush-seat Parlour Chairs, Cop.al Varnish, Japan and extra Varnish Brushes; which logether with their establishment on Pennsylvania Avenue, near the Rush-seat Parlour Chairs, Cop.al Varnish, Japan and extra Varnish Brushes; which logether with their establishment on Pennsylvania Avenue, near the Rush-seat Parlour the United States twenty-one years before they shall be entitled to the rights of suffrage; and not even then, if it can be proved that they have been guilty of crimes that would disfranchise a Dining, Centre, Card, Writing and Work Tables; Ladies' Cabinets, Dressing, Golumn and Plain Bureaus; Sideboards, Plush and Haircloth Rocker and Parlour Mahogany and French Pattern Chairs; Mahogany and Paper Cases and Tables; Portable Desks on feet, &c. &c. &c.;

CONSUMPTION!

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILL'S have, from DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILL'S have, from their extraordinary success in giving instant relief, and in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthmas, Difficulty of Breathing, Wheezing, Tightness of the Chest, Pain in the Side, Spitting of Blood, Chilliness and Shiverings that precede Fevers and Lung Complaints generally! become one of the most popular Medicines known, and are sought after from every part of the country, on account of the astonishing success which has attended their administration in the above complaints, frequently curing the most obstinate cases, and giving the most unexpected relief, after every other remedy has failed, and persons had given themselves up in despair of a cure!

They have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

And such have been the salutary effects of these Pills, even in hopeless cases, as so far to mitigate the sufferings

even in hopeless cases, as so far to mitigate the sufferings of the patient, as evidently to prolong life for days and weeks, and give to it a positive comfort they never ex-

pected to enjoy.

The operation of the pills is wonderful in easing respiration, quieting the cough, and procuring con

Common cokls are frequently removed in a few hours (c)- "Although (says a person speaking of these Pills) my wife has tried various medicines of the first celebrity, for an Asthmatic difficulty, (or affection of the lungs.) which at times was exceedingly distressing, confining her to her house for days and weeks together, she finds nothing gives her the relief which Relfe's Ashmatic Pills dot—easing her respiration, quieting her cough, and giving her comfortable rest." And this is the testimony of hundreds or thousands. The relief which aged people, as well as others, experience from the use of these Pills, is well as others, experience from the use of these Pills, is truly astonishing, and renders them invaluable to many, and are in fact, to some, an essential auxiliary to their comfort, and almost to their existence!

By- A Physician informs the Proprietor, that a gentleman in the country observed to him, he had reason to believe the use of these Pills had been the means of saving

Price-whole boxes, 30 Pills, \$1; half do. 12 Pills Prepared by Thompson Ridder, Boston, and for sale at TODD'S Drug Store. April 14

Recommended by the Medical Faculty.

FLODOARDO HOWARD'S

Improved Compound FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA

FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula or Kings Evil, Obstinate eruptions of the

skin, Ulcerous Sores, Pains in the Bones, Chrome Rheaumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial

White Swellings,

And all diseases requiring the aid of alterative medicines.

This Extract is prepared from an improved formula, sanctioned by scientific Physicians and Pharmaceutists, and is decidedly one of the most active, efficacious, and convenient preparations in use.

is decidedly one of the most active, emcacious, and convenient preparations in use.

(G-Mercury is added only when regularly prescribed. Of it should be used, where circumstances will admit, under the guidance and direction of a physician.

Carefully prepared and sold only at my Pharmacy.

FLODOARDO HOWARD.

Also for sale at most of the Drug Stores in Washington City, Baltimore, and throughout the United States.

The following Select Medicines and miscellaneous articles are also prepared and sold as above:

ticles are also prepared and sold as above :
Howard's Tonic Mixture, warrante fever and ague.

Howard's Compound of Sansaparitta, Cubebs,

AND COPAIBA, for the cure of Gonorrhea, Gleets, Strictures, &c. Howard's Vermifuge, a safe and effectual Norm destroying medicine.

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HOWARD'S COMPOUND KREOSOTE TOOTH Howard's Compound Syrup of Carrageen,

safe, simple, agreeable, and effectual remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, &c.

Howard's Compound Kreosote Tooth Wash, for

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Cure of coughs, colds, &c.
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HOWARD'S SUPERIOR TOILET SOAP. HOWARD'S CHEMICAL ESSENCE OF SOAP, for removing grease, paint, tar, &c., from wearing apparel.
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glass, china, earthenware, &c.
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HOWARD'S FLORIDA WATER. HOWARD'S HONEY WATER. HOWARD'S SUPERIOR TOOTH POWDER.

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accommodating terms for approved paper.

Gy- Old furniture taken in exchange for new.

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March 10—tf JAMES WILLIAMS.

MPORTANT INFORMATION to persons afflicted with the following complaints, viz: Scrofula, Leprosy, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Seres, even when

They are also the best Spring and Autumnal Physic.

Price \$1, or 6 bottles for \$5.

For sale by
March 24.

Washington, D. C.